

MANUEL DOSS DAY LEA HOUSE  
Colorado-Concho Rivers Confluence Area  
East Bank of Colorado River  
Southwest of Leaday Townsite  
Voss Vicinity  
Coleman County  
Texas

HABS NO. TX-3351

HABS  
TEX  
42-VOS.V,  
8-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Rocky Mountain Regional Office  
Department of the Interior  
Denver, Co 80225

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
MABEL DOSS DAY LEA HOUSE

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PART I. INTRODUCTION

Location: Located 1.2 miles south of Leaday townsite, between the Leaday-Hill Road and the Colorado River, .1 mile west of Leaday-Hill Road, Voss vicinity, Coleman County, state of Texas

USGS Leaday Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator  
Coordinates: 14.436394.3490606

Present Owner: Commerce State Bank of Kansas City, trustee for Jo Zach Miller IV et al.; permanent easement to Colorado River Municipal Water District, Big Spring, Texas

Present Occupant: Mariah Associates, Inc., archaeologists

Significance: The Mabel Doss Day Lea house and complex of outbuildings was the headquarters for one of the most ambitious ranching endeavors in this part of West Texas. The house was begun for Mabel Day Lea, known in her time as the "Cattle Queen of Texas," at a moment in her career when she had begun a comprehensive subdivision of her large landholding, which subdivision included the platting of the new town of Leaday nearby. The sizeable one-and-one-half-story woodframe house was subsequently finished and occupied by the Miller family following Mrs. Lea's untimely death and continued in their ownership through several generations until the present. The structure is architecturally significant as a typical catalog-type house of the turn-of-the-century period; climatic adaptation and site orientation are important. The very large complex of outbuildings and other elements on the site are of equal importance; they were exceptionally well-built and maintained and continued in use in their original functions until quite recent times.

PART II. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: c1904-1909. Mabel Day Lea had returned to Coleman County sometime after the turn of the century after a

long residence in New Mexico; she was present when the new town of Leaday was staked out of a portion of the Day Ranch in December of 1904.<sup>1</sup> She is remembered visiting the site during the construction of the house, and she may have occupied the partially-finished house or maybe the office structure for a brief time before her death in April, 1906.<sup>2</sup> The property was sold to the Miller family in 1907, and much work, probably the finishing of the house and the re-facing with stucco, was done subsequently.<sup>3</sup> A range of 1904-1909 is probably correct for the building period.

2. Original and subsequent owners: The structures are located in Block 42, Fort Bend Survey 224. This is land which was patented to the School Commissioners of Fort Bend County in 1848 and sold by them to Mabel Day Lea's first husband, William H. Day, in 1878. Day died in 1881 and ownership passed to his widow Mabel Day; following her death in 1906, ownership passed to their daughter Willie Mabel Day Padgitt, who conveyed the property to Jo Zach Miller in 1907. Miller then conveyed the land to the Day Ranch Company of which he was an incorporator. The ranch became known as the Day-Miller Ranch to distinguish it from the adjacent Day-Padgitt Ranch, Willie Day Padgitt's remaining holdings. Reference is to Coleman County Courthouse, Deed Record volumes unless otherwise noted.

1878	9 April 1878, B:572-573, Fort Bend County School Lands to William H. Day
1907	1 October 1907, 64:7-11, Willie Mabel Day Padgitt to Jo Zach Miller
1986	22 December 1986, District Clerk's office, judgment on condemnation proceedings; Commerce State Bank of Kansas City, trustee for Jo Zach Miller IV et. al., grant of permanent easement to the Colorado River Municipal Water District

3. Original plans and construction: No original drawings or plans have been located. The designs for the house and probably some of the outbuildings (notably, the first two barns on the long barnyard lane) were no doubt taken from catalogs; these catalogs and other architectural data may survive among Day-Miller Ranch papers, now held in the trusteeship of the Commerce State Bank in Kansas City. An early photograph documents the house, the water tower, and the first in the row of barn structures; these structures remain relatively unaltered.<sup>4</sup>

4. Alterations and additions: Following the Millers' purchase of this portion of the Day Ranch in 1907, various changes were made to the main house. It was only partially finished at this time, so probably all the interior work dates from 1907 and the immediate succeeding years. Also at this time the original wood siding was covered over with a thick application of stucco.<sup>5</sup> The same treatment was given to the cool house and office.

B. Historical Context:

For the general historical overview which places the property in the context of the development of cattle ranching at the confluence of the Colorado and Concho Rivers, please see HABS No. TX-3350.

The Mabel Doss Day Lea house was begun c1904 for one of the leading female figures in the development of West Texas. Mabel Doss was born in Missouri in 1854. She trained as a music teacher at Transylvania University. She met her future husband, ranching entrepreneur William H. Day, in Austin in the late 1870s.<sup>6</sup>

William Day was born in Georgia in 1833, moved with his family to Texas in 1847 and assisted with his father's freighting business.<sup>7</sup> He took a degree in civil engineering at Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1858, and returned to Texas and accompanied members of his family in a cattle drive to Kansas City. When the Civil War broke out, he was stationed at Camp Colorado in Coleman County; he mustered out in 1862 to assist in a cattle drive to Louisiana. In 1868 he formed a partnership with a brother-in-law, driving a herd to Abilene, Kansas. In the early 1870s he was employed with a St. Louis firm, a packing plan in Denison, Texas, and other activities, engaged chiefly in traveling throughout the Texas livestock-raising regions to assess the post-war status of the cattle industry. His conclusion was that the practice of open range grazing was no longer viable. In the future ranchers would need to own their lands, and with clear title, and those lands would need to be fenced. In 1878 he purchased large tracts of Coleman County land near where he had been stationed during the Civil War. The purchase was from the commissioners of the Fort Bend and Brazoria Counties School Lands. These lands had been held since the 1840s for the school revenues of those southern counties.<sup>8</sup> The ranch he put together in these transactions stretched from Grape Creek on the north, Elm Creek on the east, bordering on the west and south to the Colorado River, approximately 80,000 acres.

Following their marriage in 1879, William and Mabel Doss Day moved onto the Coleman County lands which Day had purchased the previous

year. They occupied a small stone house located on Grape Creek to the north of the present ranch headquarters complex. This little structure, which had been built in the mid-1870s by an earlier settler, Bill McAulay, became the nucleus for the Day Ranch for many years to come and continued as the ranch headquarters until the construction of the present house.<sup>9</sup> One of Day's first enterprises was the fencing of a 7500-acre portion of his land with cedar posts and wire from Austin, the wire of a reddish color. The tract became known as the "Red Wire Pasture," and the act of fencing the previously open range was the cause of much disturbance in the area for many years.<sup>10</sup> Day died in 1881 from injuries incurred during a stampede, leaving his widow Mabel Doss Day with their infant child, Willie Mabel Day, and debts and claims to the amount of \$117,000.<sup>11</sup> Mrs. Day immediately organized a corporation known as the Day Cattle Ranch Company in an effort to clear her debts. She survived the vagaries of the cattle market, and while she never cleared the ranch of debt completely, she gained a well-earned reputation for business acumen and aggressive ranch management. One of the first problems she encountered was the great flood of 1882, then, beginning in 1883, a fence-cutting war which destroyed over 100 miles of wire along the Red Wire Pasture. Partially through her efforts, the state legislature enacted a law penalizing fence cutting, an act which quickly ended the problem. By 1885 Mrs. Day was running 9,000 head of cattle on the Day Ranch. Heavily in debt and sometimes forced to pay interest as high as 8 per cent, she held tenaciously to her program. In the period of the 1880s, Mabel Day's intelligent control of situations, whatever might arise, gained her the title "Cattle Queen of Texas."

In 1889 Mabel Day married Captain J. C. Lea of New Mexico.<sup>12</sup> Lea had moved into the Pecos Valley in 1877 and formed the Lea Cattle Company on a large landholding on which he founded the town of Roswell, New Mexico. Mabel Doss Day Lea left the Day Ranch in the charge of her brother, Will Doss, and moved with her husband to Roswell where together, among other enterprises, they created the present-day New Mexico Military Institute. In 1898 drought and blizzards collapsed Lea's ranching endeavors; he died a few years later in Roswell, leaving his wife again in debt.

The remainder of Mabel Lea's life was devoted to attempts to finance and refinance the Day Ranch and to pass it on, debt-free, to her daughter, Willie Day. She was appointed as a commissioner to the St. Louis World's Fair where she promoted Coleman County as an ideal destination point for homeseekers, and she tirelessly continued her efforts to attract settlers in the region.<sup>13</sup> In 1904 Willie Day married Tom Padgitt, member of a Dallas family who had a successful saddlery and harness business. Together in the years 1904-1905 the Padgitt couple and Mabel Day Lea began to formulate an ambitious scheme for the subdivision of the Day Ranch. A surveyor was hired

to resurvey the ranch into small parcels to attract homesteaders.<sup>14</sup> A new town, named Leaday to honor Mabel Lea's two husbands, was platted in the vicinity of the ranch headquarters at the site of a much-traveled old crossing of the Colorado River.<sup>15</sup> Hotels were constructed at Leaday and at the nearby village of Voss to accommodate the prospective homesteaders when they came to inspect the new homestead sites. A new Day Ranch headquarters complex was laid out at a new location at the edge of a high bluff on the river south of the new Leaday townsite, and the construction of the main house was begun.

Mabel Doss Day Lea died in April, 1906, and some phases of her development scheme were never realized by her heir, Willie Day Padgitt.<sup>16</sup> In 1907 the Padgitts sold a great portion of the Day Ranch, chiefly the Red Wire and the Bull Hollow Pastures, to the Miller banking family of Belton. The Millers followed the policy established by Mabel Day Lea of subdividing their property, which was now called the Day-Miller Ranch; and the Padgitts likewise continued the subdivision of their remaining holdings, which began to be referred to as the Day-Padgitt Ranch. Thus in the period 1905-1930s the Padgitts and Millers changed the face of their portion of the Coleman County countryside. Dozens of tenant houses were constructed, sometimes connected by new roads with well-built bridges; windmills and tanks were built; the Leaday township began to grow; new schools and churches were constructed; gins and silos were provided. This open and almost unpopulated area became thick with structures and people. However, most homesteaders found it too difficult to practice subsistence farming on land that was more suited to ranching.<sup>17</sup> The failure of cotton markets and the impact of the Depression disintegrated the tenancy policy. Those remaining in the Leaday vicinity turned increasingly to livestock production. Gradually the tenant houses were abandoned, becoming elements in an almost extinct agricultural landscape. The land was eventually repossessed and reintegrated into the original Day-Padgitt and Day-Miller Ranches. By the mid-1950s a configuration of land use and property ownership was resumed comparable to the period when William Day first began to fence in the open range. (For a discussion of the activities of the tenant population and the relationship of the Padgitts and Millers with their tenants and the residents of Leaday, see HABS No. TX-3362: Leaday Townsite; also see HAER No. TX-15: Silo.)

In 1979 the Texas Water Commission granted permission to the Colorado River Municipal Water District, an entity based in Big Spring, to construct a large dam on the Colorado River. The site chosen was a location several miles downstream from Leaday, sixteen miles below the confluence of the Colorado and Concho Rivers. Early in the planning stages, a program was developed to address environmental concerns, including the impact of the proposed flood

area on prehistoric and historic cultural resources. In 1980-1981 a survey of historical cultural resources was conducted by Freeman and Freeman under contract to Espey, Huston and Associates, a firm of Austin environmental consultants. Subsequently a number of other studies and amplifications of previous studies have been conducted. In early 1988 an Albuquerque, New Mexico, firm of environmental scientists, Mariah Associates, Inc., began further assessment of the area of the flood plain, including various archaeological investigations and assessments. Mariah has also acted in the role of coordinator of related projects, including this project: the recordation of nineteen endangered historic sites in the confluence area for the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record. The sites were selected from a list compiled under the guidance of the Texas Historical Commission. Construction was finished on the dam in the late summer of 1989. Called the Stacy Dam and Reservoir, the project will inundate approximately 19,200 acres.

The Day-Miller Ranch and the headquarters structures were included in that portion of the Day Ranch purchased by the Millers and have remained in the ownership of the Miller family. A grant of permanent easement was given to the Colorado River Municipal Water District in 1986. In 1989 the house and outbuildings were occupied by an archeological team employed by Mariah Associates, Inc., a firm of environmental scientists. As the Stacy Dam nears completion, the threat of inundation of the site is possible in the near future.

### PART III. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

#### A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The large woodframed one-and-one-half-story main house with wide porches and a high pyramidal roof is typical of many such structures of its turn-of-the-century period and place, a type often seen in the entire continental area of the Great Plains, from the Midwest to the Gulf of Mexico. Built at the edge of a dramatic bluff overlooking the Colorado River, the house, a tall watertower, and a very large complex of outbuildings and other ranching elements are visible for many miles around (HABS photos TX-3351-1 to 5).
2. Condition of fabric: The main house and outbuildings have been well-maintained until quite recent years. At the present time they are somewhat neglected, but still sound structurally.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The one-and-one-half-story house is asymmetrical in form, approximately 50 feet across the south front and 65 feet deep, including porches, has a slightly projecting dining room bay to the west and, to the east, a row of three rooms, each projecting slightly beyond the other (HABS photos TX-3351-A-1 to 3351-A-7).
2. Foundations: There are coursed limestone footings beneath the exterior house walls and beneath the porch perimeters. These footings are exposed to a dimension of approximately 18 inches. There are very few stones beneath interior walls and those stones are present only where interior walls meet or where joists were present.
3. Wall construction: The original exterior siding of the woodframe has been removed and an approximately 3 inch thick stucco coat containing approximately 1 inch cobbles was applied on a small triangular mesh; the exterior wall thickness is approximately 8 inches.
4. Structural system, framing: The roof framing visible in the attic is essentially composed of a 2-inch-by-6-inch rafters and ridge members, approximately 20 inches to 24 inches on center. There is no other rafter bracing.
5. Porches: The south entrance porch, supported by simple boxed columns, continues around to the east and west sides to a distance of about a third of the depth of the house. It is of varying width dimensions because of irregularly projecting bays, but is generally about 10 feet in width. The north service porch is screened; its house-face wall is also somewhat irregular, but the general dimensions are approximately 8 feet by 29 feet. Both porches have wood flooring and concrete approach steps.
6. Chimneys: There are three main red brick chimneys serving five fireplaces, usually rising 5 to 6 feet above the rake, each with a little three-course cap. A narrow fourth red chimneystack rises above the original location of the kitchen stove on the first floor.
7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: The south front door, surrounded with a simple sidelight and overlight treatment, has an oval glazed section with applied machine-carved wooden wreaths as decorations. The dining room porch door is



panelled with machine-gouged decorations of the Queen Anne type; it is transomed. Other doors, interior and exterior, usually have the simplest frames, no moldings, with rectangular transoms above each opening.

- b. Windows: Typical windows are double-hung wood sash, each with a single pane.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof has a complex form with ridged and hipped projections working off a high pyramidal form. A typical slope is 12-in-12. The roofs are covered with asphalt shingles laid on the diagonal to create a diapering pattern. This roofing has been replaced at least once, with identical shingle types and colors.
- b. Cornice: There is a simple boxed cornice at the eaves with a strip of applied molding. The south porch has a deep double-board entablature treatment under the eaves cornice.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. First floor: The plan configuration is an amorphous informal arrangement typical of the late-nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century bungalow type. Entrance from the main south porch is into a living-hall space with a parlor opening from it to the left. Beyond this pair of rooms is a narrow central passage with two additional rooms to either side, each varying in size, with, at the passageway's end, a bathroom, a linen storage room (formerly containing a toilet), and a recessed set of stairs (with a linen storage room beneath) leading to the half-floor above. The rooms to the right of the passage are bedrooms, staggered in their arrangement to catch south breezes; the first room to the left of the passage is a large dining room with a curving bay to the west, and to its rear a serving room and kitchen. There are fireplaces in each of the bedrooms and in the living-hall, the parlor and the dining room. Two rooms on this floor, the living-hall space and the dining room, have 10-foot ceiling heights; the other rooms have approximately 12-foot ceiling heights.

- b. Second floor: The enclosed set of stairs rises into a large undeveloped attic space. The sloping walls of the attic roofs consist of exposed studs and there are some woodframed partitions, but these walls do not delineate rooms, but rather storage spaces. The woodframed partitions consist of flush boards on a simple two-by-four stud frame. One such enclosure was made specifically for use as a photography darkroom.<sup>18</sup> The entire attic space is lit by windows within the three gables on the south, east, and west faces of the house.
- 2. Stairways: The stairs to the half-floor are enclosed within their own compartment to the left rear of the central passage. They are treated in a very simple way as a set of service stairs, V-grooved panelling, painted gray.
- 3. Flooring: The first floor original flooring is in place, hardwood, tongue-and-grooved, with a linoleum covering in the kitchen and bathroom.
- 4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls of the downstairs rooms are plastered. The ceilings of these rooms are plastered, and in the living-hall, parlor, and dining room, the ceiling is further treated with boxed beams set up in compartments as a sort of artificial coffering.
- 5. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: Typical interior doors have very simple wooden surrounds with no moldings, each door transomed. A degree of openness in the plan is achieved by folding glazed doors between the living-hall, parlor and dining spaces.
  - b. Windows: Window trim is simple framing with no moldings. The corner windows of the south parlor bay are curved sashes with curved glass panes. The dining room windows follow the taut curve of the west bay, each sash with one square pane surrounded with bands of little square colored panes.
- 6. Decorative features and trim: The mantelpieces are all catalog items, nothing is handcarved or made-to-order, but each is a different design, varying from elaborate to very plain, for example: the corner fireplace in the dining room has a textured brick firebox surround with an overmantel framing a mirror in a wood surround of the Prairie Style-bungalow type. The corresponding corner fireplace in the parlor and the one in the hall are in the same style, but

simpler in detail. The mantelpieces in the bedrooms are wood with glazed brick firebox surrounds, the mantelpiece in the first bedroom is an imitation of an eighteenth-century French design. All hearths are painted concrete.

There were installed in the downstairs rooms ceiling fans from the Roosevelt Hotel in San Angelo; they were purchased when the hotel was refurbished in the 1940s.<sup>19</sup>

D. Site:

1. General setting: The house faces south, but its approach always seems to have been from a road from the northeast which curved to make a sort of roundabout directly to the east; a trace of this old carriage drive survives in part. Probably the main entrance from the original fenced enclosure was onto the eastern arm of the porch, rather than at the south steps which are on axis with the front door. The main house itself forms the southernmost element in a long sequence of structures spread in a general north-south axis along the edge of a high steep bluff overlooking the Colorado River to the west. The roof of the main house and the watertower to the north are the dominant elements of the skyline for many miles around. There is a long river view from the southwest arm of the porch.
2. Outbuildings: The large farm-ranch complex of outbuildings were placed in a sequence to the north of the house and included a group in the immediate fenced house compound, followed by a long string of structures to either side of a lane laid out on a strong north-south axis to the rear of the house compound itself, ending with a scattering of elements to the north and west of the lane. They will be described in south to north order.<sup>20</sup>

Cool house: This small frame structure, approximately 13 feet by 15 feet, is presently covered with asbestos shingles with a composition shingle roof laid in the same diamond pattern as the main house. It is located nearest the house on the walk leading to the rear kitchen porch. It presently functions as a shower room for the archaeological team.

Storm cellar: The concrete storm cellar, approximately 4 feet by 19 feet, faces the main house on the opposite side of the path dissecting the house compound (HABS photo TX-3351-B-1). On a retaining concrete curb is the punched date: "9-21-50."

Watertower-tank house: The circular tank house is approximately 10 feet in diameter; the total height of it and its storage tank above is approximately 17 feet (HABS photo TX-3351-C-1). It is constructed of 5-inch-thick concrete blocks, probably made on the site. Use was probably made of the concrete forms and the rock-crushing machine used for silo-construction on the tenant farms; the machine and forms were stored in one of the sheds at the north end of the lane. Therefore, it may date from the period of silo-construction, that is, about 1914 until World War I. The upper register blocks were alternately tinted to present a checkerboard pattern.

Office: This rectangular two-room woodframe structure, stuccoed in the same treatment as the main house, is located at the northeast corner of the house compound. It is approximately 14 feet by 30 feet, with a porch approximately 6 feet by 20 feet facing south toward the rear of the house compound (HABS photo TX-3351-D-1). Its roof is covered in composition shingles laid in the same diamond pattern as the main house. It functioned as the ranch headquarters office and also as a bunkhouse. It is presently used as field headquarters for the archaeological team. This structure probably dates from the period of the main house, 1904-1909.

Chicken house: The woodframe chicken house, approximately 10 feet by 25 feet, and the chicken yard are the first structures on the east side of the lane (HABS photo TX-3351-E-1).

Main barn: Across the lane from the chicken yard is a large woodframe barn, obviously a catalog or patternbook structure, possibly prefabricated. The barn is approximately 26 by 35 feet, with a height of approximately 26 feet to the ridge (HABS photo TX-3351-F-1). Its siding is weatherboarding to the eaves' height, and shingles covering the gable end walls. The roof is a clipped or jerkin-headed gable, covered in the same diamond pattern composition shingles as the main house. An ell added on to the main structure main structure is a long narrow wing, approximately 10 feet wide and 34 feet long, partitioned into six small compartments; this wing may have been designed as a series of horse stalls, but always functioned as a row of granaries. The ell has board-and-batten siding and a corrugated metal roof. The large unit was used as a hay barn, and it presently serves as the field

laboratory for the archeological crew. This structure seems to date from the period of the main house, that is, 1904-1909.

Buggy barn: Directly north of the hay barn and on the same side of the lane is another large barn, the buggy house, a woodframe structure approximately 28 feet by 58 feet, with board-and-batten siding, roofed with corrugated metal (HABS photos TX-3351-G-1 and G-2). It has a 20-foot-wide open carriage drive through its center, the spaces to either side partitioned into various storage rooms. A loft is located on either end of the open area. There are four-over-four pane windows on the north and south ends of the loft. This structure probably dates from the 1904-1909 period.

Blacksmith shop and lumber shed: Farther to the north on the same (west) side of the lane as the other barns, are two large woodframe sheds. The first, approximately 24 feet by 46 feet, functioned as a blacksmith shop and storage shed (HABS photo TX-3351-H-1); the second, approximately 22 feet by 62 feet, functioned as a lumber and storage shed (HABS photo TX-3351-I-1).

Pig shed: A ruined woodframe pig sty terminates the lane (HABS photo TX-3351-J-1).

Syrup mill: Beyond the last elements on the lane, approximately 300 feet northwest of the lumber shed and near the bluff overlooking the Colorado River, and the remains of a syrup mill built in the period just before World War I and functioning until the 1930s. The fireplace and a limestone foundation as a mount for the engine still exist (HABS photo TX-3351-K-1).

Water pump: At the foot of the bluff northwest of the complex and near the water's edge are the traces of engine mountings for a water pump which once operated here to supply various needs on the ranch. There were similar river water pumps at the Gann Ranch and at the McLane-Hafner Ranch.

Prepared by:  
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September 1989

PART IV. ENDNOTES

1. See Glen Wilson's essay, "Leaday," published in Coleman County Historical Commission, A History of Coleman County and Its People, vol. I, (San Angelo, Texas: Anchor Publishing Company, 1985), 268.
2. Martha Doty Freeman and Joe C. Freeman, A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Stacy Reservoir; Concho, Coleman and Runnels Counties, Texas, vol. II: Historical Cultural Resources, report prepared for the Colorado River Municipal Water District by Espey, Huston, and Associates, Inc., Engineering and Environmental Consultants (Austin, Texas, March 1981), 4-11.
3. Interview with Elmo Hudson, foreman of the Day-Miller Ranch, Leaday, Texas, 7 August 1989; interview by Gus Hamblett. Hudson's reminiscences cover a forty-year period; he began work on the ranch in September 1947.
4. The photograph c1914, is published in Ralph Terry's essay, "Water in Coleman County," Coleman County Historical Commission, vol. I, 85.
5. Elmo Hudson; Hamblett interview.
6. For a concise biography of Mabel Doss Day, see Jane Padgitt's essay "William Henry Day," published in Coleman County Historical Commission, vol. I, 558-560; also see Freeman, 4-7 through 4-11 and 6-2.
7. For concise biographies of William H. Day, see Jane Padgitt, 558-560; and James Padgitt's essay, "Ranching in Coleman County," also published in Coleman County Historical Commission, vol. I, 44-48; also Freeman, 4-7 through 4-9.
8. For a discussion of the Brazoria and Ford Bend Counties School Lands, see Donald R. Abbe and Joseph E. King, "A Preliminary Report: Historical Resources within the Stacy Dam Project Area," draft of a report prepared for the Colorado River Municipal Water District by Mariah Associates, Inc., Environmental Consultants (Lubbock, Texas, June 1989), 34.
9. Freeman, 4-3 and 4-4.
10. Ibid., 4-4; also James Padgitt, 44-48.
11. Ibid., 4-7 through 4-11.
12. Jane Padgitt, 558.
13. Freeman, 6-2.
14. Ibid., 6-2; Freeman refers to a 1911 map drawn by surveyor Kyle Hamblen; "small frame houses abounded...hundreds of pecan trees on the river front." Freeman had access to various data among the Day-Miller Ranch Papers

which were housed in the ranch office until early in 1989; these papers, which were not available at the time of this study, are now held in the trusteeship of the Commerce State Bank in Kansas City, trustees for Jo Zach Miller IV.

15. Wilson, 268.

16. Abbe, 39.

17. Freeman, 6-2.

18. Elmo Hudson; Hamblett interview.

19. Interview with Elmo Hudson, Leaday, Texas, 14 June 1989; interview by Patrick O'Neill, Mariah Associates, Inc.

20. The following information regarding the functions of the outbuildings and other historical information is from an interview with Elmo Hudson, 27 September 1987, by Dan Utley, Texas Historical Commission.

#### PART V. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was sponsored by Mariah Associates, Inc., archaeologists; recorded under the direction of Greg Kendrick, HABS regional coordinator, Denver. The project was completed during the summer of 1989 at the project field office at Houston and College Station, Texas. Project supervisor was Graham B. Luhn, A.I.A., architect; project architectural historian was Gus Hamblett, Texas A&M University; intern architects were Debbie Fernandez and Paul Neidinger; student architects were Brian Dougan, Robert Holton, Janna Johnson, Wayne Jones, and Pat Sparks, Texas A&M University; project photographer was Paul Neidinger, photographic processing by Laura McFarlane.